

# TAFT PLANS BLAST BARBOLDT'S HOPE

St. Louisian's Dream of Peace  
Endangered by Gigantic  
Military Scheme.

## ARMY AND NAVY SEE LIGHT AHEAD

President Not Thought Likely to  
Stand While European Nations  
Race for Fighting Supremacy.

By JAMES HAY, JR.  
If Richard Bartholdt, M. C., D., and Eminent Advocate of a World Peace, could hear the current talk about the army and navy increases President Taft's next message to Congress will recommend, he would be coming fighting mad.  
Looking forward, as he does, to the disarmament of the nations, the Federation of the world, and the brotherhood of man, he would be shocked to know of the confidence in army and navy circles that Mr. Taft will earnestly ask for the upbuilding of the fighting branch of the Government. Such a program as is now predicted would discourage Representative Bartholdt in his attempt to grasp the millennium by the reins and lead away with battleships and forts by means of arbitration and disarmament.

Mr. Taft has not made up his mind on exactly what increases he will recommend, and he will not do so until he has had conferences some time this summer with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. But, if the talk in Administration circles means anything at all, it signifies his purpose to secure substantial increases for both army and navy. It is freely claimed in army circles that he will recommend:

**Probable Recommendations.**  
That the Signal Corps be doubled, costing \$2,000,000 more.  
That \$500,000 be appropriated for aerial navigation in connection with army maneuvers.

That 612 officers be added to the list as to have enough to fill all the details and command the troops.  
That the coast artillery be substantially increased, making it possible to handle with sufficient men the coast defenses.

Those who are familiar with the naval situation claim he will recommend, after hearing Secretary Meyer's report:

That two, perhaps three, first-class battleships be provided for.  
That six or eight submarine torpedo boats be appropriated for, as opposed to the four carried in the last appropriation bill.

In the last bill two first-class battleships were authorized, and President Roosevelt would have liked to have had more. The gossip at this time is that there is every probability that this Administration will ask for three. Each of these battleships, when completed, costs the Government about \$3,000,000 or \$3,500,000.

**Navy Needs Much.**  
It is admitted among all those familiar with the situation that the United States Navy needs a substantial increase in submarine torpedo boats, and it is for this reason that the talk of increasing the item for them is heard.

The President has never hesitated to speak out his intention to do all he could to keep the army and navy to the highest point of efficiency. He began to say this in his speech of acceptance of the Presidential nomination. He said it in his campaign speeches, and he has repeated it since the campaign.

In addition to this, there can be no doubt that Germany is making great strides in her naval development, and that Great Britain, urged on by popular and exaggerated fears, is preparing to outdo the German. Consequently, with the avowed purpose of keeping the supremacy of this country unthreatened on the high seas, it would seem that the Republican party, backed up by the Administration, must increase the strength and the expenses of the fighting branch of the Government. Secretary Meyer indicated this in his recent public utterance on the subject.

At any rate, this is the talk heard in military circles, and, therefore, by the way, seem to be confident that they know whereof they speak.

**Probably Hasn't Heard.**  
Possibly, Mr. Bartholdt has not heard the talk yet. He differs from the view of the Administration that the best way to keep the peace is to be so strong that nobody else can resist you. He wants everybody to be unable to do anything. He has the millennium by the horns, but the millennium is a heavy body, and refuses to be dragged into this decade.

In the meantime, this country, it seems, in common with others, is going to keep on building battleships as big as all outdoors and supporting an army powerful enough to fight.

## OLIVE LOGAN DIES IN ENGLISH ASYLUM

American Authoress, After Falling  
Into Poverty, Was Benefitted  
by Lady Cooke.

LONDON, April 23.—Olive Logan, the authoress, died today in the public insane asylum, at Banstead. She was sixty-nine years old, a native of Elmira, N. Y., and for years was a voluminous contributor to magazines and newspapers and also wrote many books.  
She fell into poverty some years ago, but Lady Francis Cooke came to her rescue and established her in comfortable quarters in New York.

Later she went to London where Lady Cooke still stood her friend but in February she became violently insane and had to be sent to the asylum. Efforts to secure her release were made with the statement that her malady was homicidal, and that the authorities would not free her even though friends were pledged to care for her.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued today:  
To Mrs. Henry Thomsford, for one two-story brick stable at 1221 Four-and-a-half street, southwest; architect, Oscar G. Vogt; builder, Henry Schneider; estimated cost, \$2,200.  
To Bates Warren, for two four-story brick, iron, and frame dwellings, from 1415 to 1421 Columbia road northwest; architects, Hunter & Bell; builder, Winfield Preston; estimated cost, \$70,000.

# TAFT MAY TAKE HAND IN THE TARIFF FIGHT

Many Politicians Believe President Will Take Vigorous  
Steps to Force Certain Changes in Bill in  
Direction of Lower Duties.

Will President Taft get into the tariff controversy? This is the question that is exciting no end of discussion about the Capitol just at present. Opinions differ as to whether he will feel called upon to take a vigorous hand in the struggle and compel the framing of a bill of the sort he is pretty well understood to want, or whether, after exerting such quiet pressure as he can in certain directions, he will content himself with the bill which may be evolved.

Lately, the opinion is being freely expressed in well-informed quarters that President Taft will take a more vigorous hand in the struggle than he has contemplated doing. This is based on the fact that Mr. Taft is known to be dissatisfied with the present bill and that the insurgency against the bill is becoming serious. Not a few Republican politicians are apprehensive over the signs of revolt against the bill which they discern, here and there in various parts of the country. Much of the cause for this apprehension is found in Republican newspapers. It is found that a large number of Republican newspapers with little regard to section are attacking the bill vigorously. Some of them are denouncing it in bitter terms.

This has caused the politicians, or many of them, to prick up their ears. They are asking whether it is not necessary to do something to prevent such sentiment as many of the Republican newspapers are expressing, from spreading among the voters and turning the House over to the Democrats at the elections next year. The question is further asked whether it will not be necessary for the President himself to take a hand and insist on certain changes in the bill in the direction of lower duties which will appeal to public sentiment.

**President's Ideas.**  
The President's ideas as to what should be done about the bill are quite clearly known. He is not desirous of revision upward. It is well understood about the Capitol that he would like to see the reductions at the House end and the Senate end preserved, as made in committee, and that he would have any increases cut to the Dingley level or lower. The President has not hesitated to let it be known to some of the members of Congress that this is the way he feels about it.

But it is well understood about the Capitol also that the bill is not going to be framed in this fashion unless President Taft gets down the big stick and insists that something of this sort must be done. It is insisted in some quarters that the President, as the leader of his party, in view of the complaints heard in Republican quarters about the bill, and openly expressed on the Senate floor by Republican Senators, could properly do so. In fact, talk can be heard to the effect this is what the President should do in the interest of effecting a change in the position before the people. Mr. Taft has given no sign that he will take such a course. But through members of the House, or otherwise he is being told that the bill is exciting dissatisfaction in a good many Republican quarters.

**Senators' Outlook.**  
The outlook the other day of Senators Dooliver and Nelson, and the attitude of Senators Elkins and other Republican Senators, have led to some conjecture whether the President was not quietly giving countenance to opposition to the bill. Thus far, however, it does not appear the President has taken any hand in the situation further than to express his opinion about features of the measure. The insurgents, however, do not expect Mr. Taft to oppose them. They think that he sympathizes with downward revision, even if he may not see fit to get into the struggle in an active way.

Senator Aldrich, and the leaders around him are giving calm assurances that the bill will be put through speedily. They take the view it will be wound up in about a month longer. This view is not shared by many of the Senators. They look for the debate to be dragged out longer than Senator Aldrich is predicting.

That the leaders are growing more confident of their ability to beat the income tax proposition is becoming clear. They think they will be able to take a hand and insist on certain changes in the bill in the direction of lower duties which will appeal to public sentiment.

**President's Ideas.**  
The President's ideas as to what should be done about the bill are quite clearly known. He is not desirous of revision upward. It is well understood about the Capitol that he would like to see the reductions at the House end and the Senate end preserved, as made in committee, and that he would have any increases cut to the Dingley level or lower. The President has not hesitated to let it be known to some of the members of Congress that this is the way he feels about it.

But it is well understood about the Capitol also that the bill is not going to be framed in this fashion unless President Taft gets down the big stick and insists that something of this sort must be done. It is insisted in some quarters that the President, as the leader of his party, in view of the complaints heard in Republican quarters about the bill, and openly expressed on the Senate floor by Republican Senators, could properly do so. In fact, talk can be heard to the effect this is what the President should do in the interest of effecting a change in the position before the people. Mr. Taft has given no sign that he will take such a course. But through members of the House, or otherwise he is being told that the bill is exciting dissatisfaction in a good many Republican quarters.

**Senators' Outlook.**  
The outlook the other day of Senators Dooliver and Nelson, and the attitude of Senators Elkins and other Republican Senators, have led to some conjecture whether the President was not quietly giving countenance to opposition to the bill. Thus far, however, it does not appear the President has taken any hand in the situation further than to express his opinion about features of the measure. The insurgents, however, do not expect Mr. Taft to oppose them. They think that he sympathizes with downward revision, even if he may not see fit to get into the struggle in an active way.

Senator Aldrich, and the leaders around him are giving calm assurances that the bill will be put through speedily. They take the view it will be wound up in about a month longer. This view is not shared by many of the Senators. They look for the debate to be dragged out longer than Senator Aldrich is predicting.

That the leaders are growing more confident of their ability to beat the income tax proposition is becoming clear. They think they will be able to take a hand and insist on certain changes in the bill in the direction of lower duties which will appeal to public sentiment.

**President's Ideas.**  
The President's ideas as to what should be done about the bill are quite clearly known. He is not desirous of revision upward. It is well understood about the Capitol that he would like to see the reductions at the House end and the Senate end preserved, as made in committee, and that he would have any increases cut to the Dingley level or lower. The President has not hesitated to let it be known to some of the members of Congress that this is the way he feels about it.

But it is well understood about the Capitol also that the bill is not going to be framed in this fashion unless President Taft gets down the big stick and insists that something of this sort must be done. It is insisted in some quarters that the President, as the leader of his party, in view of the complaints heard in Republican quarters about the bill, and openly expressed on the Senate floor by Republican Senators, could properly do so. In fact, talk can be heard to the effect this is what the President should do in the interest of effecting a change in the position before the people. Mr. Taft has given no sign that he will take such a course. But through members of the House, or otherwise he is being told that the bill is exciting dissatisfaction in a good many Republican quarters.

**Senators' Outlook.**  
The outlook the other day of Senators Dooliver and Nelson, and the attitude of Senators Elkins and other Republican Senators, have led to some conjecture whether the President was not quietly giving countenance to opposition to the bill. Thus far, however, it does not appear the President has taken any hand in the situation further than to express his opinion about features of the measure. The insurgents, however, do not expect Mr. Taft to oppose them. They think that he sympathizes with downward revision, even if he may not see fit to get into the struggle in an active way.

Senator Aldrich, and the leaders around him are giving calm assurances that the bill will be put through speedily. They take the view it will be wound up in about a month longer. This view is not shared by many of the Senators. They look for the debate to be dragged out longer than Senator Aldrich is predicting.

That the leaders are growing more confident of their ability to beat the income tax proposition is becoming clear. They think they will be able to take a hand and insist on certain changes in the bill in the direction of lower duties which will appeal to public sentiment.

**President's Ideas.**  
The President's ideas as to what should be done about the bill are quite clearly known. He is not desirous of revision upward. It is well understood about the Capitol that he would like to see the reductions at the House end and the Senate end preserved, as made in committee, and that he would have any increases cut to the Dingley level or lower. The President has not hesitated to let it be known to some of the members of Congress that this is the way he feels about it.

But it is well understood about the Capitol also that the bill is not going to be framed in this fashion unless President Taft gets down the big stick and insists that something of this sort must be done. It is insisted in some quarters that the President, as the leader of his party, in view of the complaints heard in Republican quarters about the bill, and openly expressed on the Senate floor by Republican Senators, could properly do so. In fact, talk can be heard to the effect this is what the President should do in the interest of effecting a change in the position before the people. Mr. Taft has given no sign that he will take such a course. But through members of the House, or otherwise he is being told that the bill is exciting dissatisfaction in a good many Republican quarters.

**Senators' Outlook.**  
The outlook the other day of Senators Dooliver and Nelson, and the attitude of Senators Elkins and other Republican Senators, have led to some conjecture whether the President was not quietly giving countenance to opposition to the bill. Thus far, however, it does not appear the President has taken any hand in the situation further than to express his opinion about features of the measure. The insurgents, however, do not expect Mr. Taft to oppose them. They think that he sympathizes with downward revision, even if he may not see fit to get into the struggle in an active way.

Senator Aldrich, and the leaders around him are giving calm assurances that the bill will be put through speedily. They take the view it will be wound up in about a month longer. This view is not shared by many of the Senators. They look for the debate to be dragged out longer than Senator Aldrich is predicting.

That the leaders are growing more confident of their ability to beat the income tax proposition is becoming clear. They think they will be able to take a hand and insist on certain changes in the bill in the direction of lower duties which will appeal to public sentiment.

**President's Ideas.**  
The President's ideas as to what should be done about the bill are quite clearly known. He is not desirous of revision upward. It is well understood about the Capitol that he would like to see the reductions at the House end and the Senate end preserved, as made in committee, and that he would have any increases cut to the Dingley level or lower. The President has not hesitated to let it be known to some of the members of Congress that this is the way he feels about it.

But it is well understood about the Capitol also that the bill is not going to be framed in this fashion unless President Taft gets down the big stick and insists that something of this sort must be done. It is insisted in some quarters that the President, as the leader of his party, in view of the complaints heard in Republican quarters about the bill, and openly expressed on the Senate floor by Republican Senators, could properly do so. In fact, talk can be heard to the effect this is what the President should do in the interest of effecting a change in the position before the people. Mr. Taft has given no sign that he will take such a course. But through members of the House, or otherwise he is being told that the bill is exciting dissatisfaction in a good many Republican quarters.

# ALL PRESS HIGH ON GAS COMPANIES

Commissioners Not Influenced  
by "Voluntary" Reduction,  
Will Take Appeal.

Influenced by the action of the Washington Gas Light Company in "voluntarily" reducing the price of gas, the Commissioners have determined to carry to the Court of Appeals the proceedings against the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Companies, charged with the manufacture and distribution of gas below the standard of candle power and purity required by law.

If the present law is not upheld by the higher court it is the intention of the Commissioners to appeal to Congress for more effective legislation.

In the suits against the Washington Gas Light Company to recover \$2,500, and against the Georgetown Gas Light Company to recover \$2,500, the Commissioners are claiming that the defendants complained of must continue for an entire calendar year.

The District will base its appeal from this verdict upon the statute of 1903, which provides that the rate of gas shall be made between the hours of noon and 12 midnight, arguing that if a default is found at any time during the hours mentioned, the company is liable.

"I think there was probable error in the ruling of the court in the interpretation of the statute," says Corporation Counsel Thomas, in an opinion to the Commissioners, "and that the District ought to recover against the Washington Gas Light Company six defaults in permitting sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and against the Georgetown Gas Light Company, six defaults in candlepower, \$250."

"It is impossible to foretell the precise questions the legal representatives of the gas companies may raise in the event of a reversal and it is not deemed expedient to now state what these questions may be. It is sufficient to suggest that the Washington Gas Light Company a penalty could not be exacted below the standard of candlepower or impurities at all three stations was below the standard prescribed by law. This would mean that the gas might be below the standard of candlepower and purity at two stations, but if a third station was sufficiently high to carry the average, the average, no penalty could be exacted."

It was also contended that if defaults were found under this rule upon any particular day, then the readings for that day should be averaged with the readings of the preceding day also in order to determine whether a default had occurred under the statute, thus imposing one set of averages upon another, and making the defaults much more difficult to establish.

"The proviso in the statute above noted imposes great practical burdens on the District, and it is not deemed expedient to now state what these questions may be. It is sufficient to suggest that the Washington Gas Light Company a penalty could not be exacted below the standard of candlepower or impurities at all three stations was below the standard prescribed by law. This would mean that the gas might be below the standard of candlepower and purity at two stations, but if a third station was sufficiently high to carry the average, the average, no penalty could be exacted."

On the whole, it may be said that the present law is difficult of enforcement and cannot be enforced without incurring much greater expense to both parties than the amount involved would seem to justify. It is on the statute books, however, and cannot be ignored by the Commissioners.

**NEGROES THREATEN  
CITY CLERK'S LIFE**  
FAST LAKE, Ala., April 23.—While many threats are being made by negroes against City Clerk J. M. Jones, who last night shot and killed two negroes and wounded another fatally, while they were trying to break up the meeting of the city council, because some of their friends had been convicted of running a gambling house, a party of about 100 negroes and city detectives are guarding Jones.

He has been declared by the authorities to have been perfectly justified in his act.

**FIVE PERSONS DROWN.**  
OAKLAND, Cal., April 23.—Five persons were drowned at Black Diamond. A party of twenty-five excursionists was returning from a nearby resort when one began rocking the launch, and three were drowned. Two men were in another boat ashore, and fell asleep. They were run down by a tug and drowned.

**CRUISER ORDERED  
IN SERVICE AGAIN**  
Admiral Sampson's Flagship  
Will Join Fleet on  
Atlantic.

The armored cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship during the Spanish-American war, which has been in reserve for several years, will be placed in commission on May 15 according to orders issued by the Bureau of Navigation today. She is now at the Boston navy yard.

The New York, after undergoing general repairs, will take her place with the armored cruisers on the Atlantic side.

Orders have also been issued to the commandant of the Mare Island navy yard to place the gunboat Vicksburg, which is being repaired, in commission as soon as possible.

She is smaller than the Yorktown, but when commissioned will make the trip from Mare Island through the Straits of Magellan alone. She will be stationed in West Indian waters.

**JAPANESE WARSHIPS  
LEAVE LOS ANGELES**  
Officers and Men Lavishly Entertained During Stay in California Port.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 23.—The Japanese warships that have been here for some days sailed this afternoon for San Francisco. During their stay here the officers and men have been entertained in the most lavish manner.

All Los Angeles is still discussing the happening at the luncheon when Rev. John Willis Baer, president of the Occidental College, in responding to a toast, said:

"Palsied be the hand and mute be the tongue, either Japanese or American, our countries to war."

There was a sensational pause for a few seconds, and then all present joined in wild cheers, the American guests, tearing the entwined flags off the wall and waving them over the Japanese officers, who were seated at the head of the table.

**Effervescing**  
by nature—not with  
manufactured gas.  
It springs to the surface  
in the midst of  
the vineyards of  
southern France.

Bottled at the spring.

French Natural Sparkling Table Water

Grocers Wine Merchants Clubs Hotels

Weak Eyes Cause Depression

# ALL PRESS HIGH ON GAS COMPANIES

Commissioners Not Influenced  
by "Voluntary" Reduction,  
Will Take Appeal.

Influenced by the action of the Washington Gas Light Company in "voluntarily" reducing the price of gas, the Commissioners have determined to carry to the Court of Appeals the proceedings against the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Companies, charged with the manufacture and distribution of gas below the standard of candle power and purity required by law.

If the present law is not upheld by the higher court it is the intention of the Commissioners to appeal to Congress for more effective legislation.

In the suits against the Washington Gas Light Company to recover \$2,500, and against the Georgetown Gas Light Company to recover \$2,500, the Commissioners are claiming that the defendants complained of must continue for an entire calendar year.

The District will base its appeal from this verdict upon the statute of 1903, which provides that the rate of gas shall be made between the hours of noon and 12 midnight, arguing that if a default is found at any time during the hours mentioned, the company is liable.

"I think there was probable error in the ruling of the court in the interpretation of the statute," says Corporation Counsel Thomas, in an opinion to the Commissioners, "and that the District ought to recover against the Washington Gas Light Company six defaults in permitting sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and against the Georgetown Gas Light Company, six defaults in candlepower, \$250."

"It is impossible to foretell the precise questions the legal representatives of the gas companies may raise in the event of a reversal and it is not deemed expedient to now state what these questions may be. It is sufficient to suggest that the Washington Gas Light Company a penalty could not be exacted below the standard of candlepower or impurities at all three stations was below the standard prescribed by law. This would mean that the gas might be below the standard of candlepower and purity at two stations, but if a third station was sufficiently high to carry the average, the average, no penalty could be exacted."

It was also contended that if defaults were found under this rule upon any particular day, then the readings for that day should be averaged with the readings of the preceding day also in order to determine whether a default had occurred under the statute, thus imposing one set of averages upon another, and making the defaults much more difficult to establish.

"The proviso in the statute above noted imposes great practical burdens on the District, and it is not deemed expedient to now state what these questions may be. It is sufficient to suggest that the Washington Gas Light Company a penalty could not be exacted below the standard of candlepower or impurities at all three stations was below the standard prescribed by law. This would mean that the gas might be below the standard of candlepower and purity at two stations, but if a third station was sufficiently high to carry the average, the average, no penalty could be exacted."

On the whole, it may be said that the present law is difficult of enforcement and cannot be enforced without incurring much greater expense to both parties than the amount involved would seem to justify. It is on the statute books, however, and cannot be ignored by the Commissioners.

**NEGROES THREATEN  
CITY CLERK'S LIFE**  
FAST LAKE, Ala., April 23.—While many threats are being made by negroes against City Clerk J. M. Jones, who last night shot and killed two negroes and wounded another fatally, while they were trying to break up the meeting of the city council, because some of their friends had been convicted of running a gambling house, a party of about 100 negroes and city detectives are guarding Jones.

He has been declared by the authorities to have been perfectly justified in his act.

**FIVE PERSONS DROWN.**  
OAKLAND, Cal., April 23.—Five persons were drowned at Black Diamond. A party of twenty-five excursionists was returning from a nearby resort when one began rocking the launch, and three were drowned. Two men were in another boat ashore, and fell asleep. They were run down by a tug and drowned.

**CRUISER ORDERED  
IN SERVICE AGAIN**  
Admiral Sampson's Flagship  
Will Join Fleet on  
Atlantic.

The armored cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship during the Spanish-American war, which has been in reserve for several years, will be placed in commission on May 15 according to orders issued by the Bureau of Navigation today. She is now at the Boston navy yard.

The New York, after undergoing general repairs, will take her place with the armored cruisers on the Atlantic side.

Orders have also been issued to the commandant of the Mare Island navy yard to place the gunboat Vicksburg, which is being repaired, in commission as soon as possible.

She is smaller than the Yorktown, but when commissioned will make the trip from Mare Island through the Straits of Magellan alone. She will be stationed in West Indian waters.

**JAPANESE WARSHIPS  
LEAVE LOS ANGELES**  
Officers and Men Lavishly Entertained During Stay in California Port.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 23.—The Japanese warships that have been here for some days sailed this afternoon for San Francisco. During their stay here the officers and men have been entertained in the most lavish manner.

All Los Angeles is still discussing the happening at the luncheon when Rev. John Willis Baer, president of the Occidental College, in responding to a toast, said:

"Palsied be the hand and mute be the tongue, either Japanese or American, our countries to war."

There was a sensational pause for a few seconds, and then all present joined in wild cheers, the American guests, tearing the entwined flags off the wall and waving them over the Japanese officers, who were seated at the head of the table.

**Effervescing**  
by nature—not with  
manufactured gas.  
It springs to the surface  
in the midst of  
the vineyards of  
southern France.

Bottled at the spring.

French Natural Sparkling Table Water

Grocers Wine Merchants Clubs Hotels

Weak Eyes Cause Depression

# TOWN IS TERRORIZED BY A "DEVIL IN BLACK"

Mysterious Giant Figure Keeps Georgetown, Del., Guessing—Appears at Night Before Women and Children. Superstitious Say It Can't Be Harmed by Bullets.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 23.—More than seven feet in height and swathed in a long black cloak, closely wrapped around its face, a new mystery has been exciting some parts of Georgetown, where it has followed women and young girls and jumped out from behind trees at them.

The "Devil in Black," as it is called, first appeared several nights ago, when a dozen or so persons saw it during the course of the evening. From behind a tree it jumped at Mrs. William Curdy and sent her screaming with fright into a neighbor's house, while a daughter of Joseph Carmel also was chased by the mysterious stranger until she fell almost fainting into Fred Rust's grocery store.

The men of the neighborhood, informed of the affair, led by William

Curdy, ran across fields, jumped fences and through back yards, with the "Devil" but a few yards ahead of them, but while crossing the big ditch known as the Savannah, the figure completely disappeared and, despite search, could not be found.

Again it was seen by several young girls and last night it made its appearance and was seen closely by Mrs. Carm Joseph, who heard a noise as she passed her woodshed. She turned to look and distinctly saw the "Devil" walk out of the shed and after her.

Almost fainting with fear she ran screaming into the house, while her husband ran into the yard with his gun and fired at the tall figure, which was plainly distinguished at the woodshed. In a second it was gone with no trace of injury from the gun. Many superstitious declare that bullets cannot hit it, but some of the more determined men declare it is the work of a practical joker and expect to put a load of shot into it at their first opportunity.

**CRUISER ORDERED  
IN SERVICE AGAIN**  
Admiral Sampson's Flagship  
Will Join Fleet on  
Atlantic.

The armored cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship during the Spanish-American war, which has been in reserve for several years, will be placed in commission on May 15 according to orders issued by the Bureau of Navigation today. She is now at the Boston navy yard.

The New York, after undergoing general repairs, will take her place with the armored cruisers on the Atlantic side.

Orders have also been issued to the commandant of the Mare Island navy yard to place the gunboat Vicksburg, which is being repaired, in commission as soon as possible.

She is smaller than the Yorktown, but when commissioned will make the trip from Mare Island through the Straits of Magellan alone. She will be stationed in West Indian waters.

**JAPANESE WARSHIPS  
LEAVE LOS ANGELES**  
Officers and Men Lavishly Entertained During Stay in California Port.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 23.—The Japanese warships that have been here for some days sailed this afternoon for San Francisco. During their stay here the officers and men have been entertained in the most lavish manner.

All Los Angeles is still discussing the happening at the luncheon when Rev. John Willis Baer, president of the Occidental College, in responding to a toast, said:

"Palsied be the hand and mute be the tongue, either Japanese or American, our countries to war."

There was a sensational pause for a few seconds, and then all present joined in wild cheers, the American guests, tearing the entwined flags off the wall and waving them over the Japanese officers, who were seated at the head of the table.

**Effervescing**  
by nature—not with  
manufactured gas.  
It springs to the surface  
in the midst of  
the vineyards of  
southern France.

Bottled at the spring.

French Natural Sparkling Table Water

Grocers Wine Merchants Clubs Hotels

Weak Eyes Cause Depression

Don't Be Misguided

When a low price is offered as an inducement to buy anything—especially dentistry—you had better question the quality.

My 16 years' experience here in Washington shows that my work must have been satisfactory; likewise my prices. The local reputation that I have gained during this time gives weight to the value of my own name for GUARANTEED instead of some unknown, irresponsible TRADE MARK.

My advice is at your service without charge. Whether you desire me to do your dental work is for you to decide.

Edmond O. Pigeon  
D. D. S.  
Cor. 7th and D Sts. N. W.

Times Want Ads. Bring Results.

# STEEL TRUST WINS GREATEST TRIUMPH

Wages Not to Be Cut, as  
Company Can Pay Dividends,  
Report Shows.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Business and speculative circles are a unit today in believing that there will be no reduction in wages by the United States Steel Corporation, and Wall Street generally attributes to the giant combine a distinct victory over the opposition inasmuch as most of the independents have reduced wages, while the big company has not.

As a result brokers say the steel corporation has disarmed criticism by many of those politicians who have opposed the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and placed itself in position where it is stronger than ever with the speculative public and American generally.

**On Dividend Basis.**  
The quarterly report as it is issued tells its own story and indicates that the United States Steel Corporation common and preferred stocks probably will continue paying dividends. Despite the cry of the officials of the company that times were bad and the sharp cut in prices to "meet the action of the independent underbidding us," as Judge Gary put it, the earnings for the first quarter of 1909 were eminently satisfactory to